THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. XI., N°. 543. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860. PRICE, TAELS 15 ℔ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.

By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

INTIMATIONS.

CONSULAR NOTICE.

IN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAE.
PROBATE DEPARTMENT.
Estate of THOMAS HOLMES. *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the above Estate are to present them on or before the 31st day of December next, and all persons having in their possession any effects of whatever kind of the late THOMAS HOLMES, above mentioned, or who are indebted to the above Estate, are hereby required to make immediate delivery or payment to the undersigned.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.
BRITISH CONSULATE.
29de Shanghai, 30th November, 1860

CANTON, *8th November*, 1860.
Estate of WILLIAM FREDERICK REHDEN, *deceased.*

ALL Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them, on or before the 30th April, 1861.

GEORGE REHDEN.
23fe *Executor.*

NOTICE.

SHANGHAE, *23rd October*, 1860.

REFERRING to a Notice issued on the 16th inst., by the Consuls of the United States, France, and Great Britain, to the effect that the Pilot Licence granted to P. H. YOUNG has been cancelled, the undersigned hereby give Notice to all Merchants, Shipowners, and Shipmasters, whom it may concern, that they will not Insure any Vessel hereafter piloted by the said P. H. YOUNG, or be responsible for any Accident or Loss arising from P. H. YOUNG acting as Pilot.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Canton Insurance Company.
DENT & Co.,
Agents Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
26ja *Agents Hongkong Insurance Company.*

SHIPPING.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Capt. HY. BROWNE, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday, the 23d December, at daylight*, (or any time of the night *of the 22d* and *23d*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *via* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,300 bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which will be received until *Noon of Friday, the 14th current*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Friday, the 21st current*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL,
for the Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 8th December, 1860.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR SALE.

By Order of Vice-Admiral HOPE, C.B., *Commander-in-chief.*

HER MAJESTY'S PADDLE STEAMER
"COUPER,"

MEASURES 182 feet in length over all, with 42 feet 6 inches beam, tonnage 255 tons, with stowage room for 200 tons, and excellent accommodation for passengers. Her Engines are of 130 H.-P. and are in excellent order. She can stow 70 tons of fuel, sufficient for 5 days full power, her speed being 12 knots. Her dimensions between decks are, length 152 feet, breadth 25 feet, and height 6 feet 9 inches. Her length between perpendiculars is 176 feet.

Her draught of water when deep is, 5 feet 8 inches forward, and 6 feet 2 inches aft, and when light 4 feet forward and 4 feet 10 inches aft.

The vessel can be seen, and further particulars relative to her fittings, obtained, by application on board to the Commanding Officer. Tenders for purchase to be made to me in writing.

E. D. D. APLIN,
Commander H. M. Ship "Centaur," and Senior Officer, Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 12th December, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. SOLOMON D. SASSOON, and MR. JOSEPH A. SASSOON are authorized to sign our name from this date.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
12ja Shanghai, 10th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have established here for the transaction of Mercantile Business, a Branch of my Firm, which Mr. VERSEY VULLY is authorized to sign by procuration.

REMOORBHOY HABIBBHOY.
5ja Shanghai, 8th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. ABEL M. DO ROZARIO is authorized to sign my name per procuration from this day.

tf H. BENG-TEE.
Shanghai, 8th December, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES LEMAIRE is authorized from this date, to sign our firm per Procuration.

REMI, SCHMIDT & Cie.
1ju Shanghai, 1st December, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER HEYMANN has thi day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

REIMER & Co.
2fe Shanghai, 1st November. 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late HIRAM FOGG in our firm has ceased, and Mr. HORATIO N. TWOMBLY has been admitted a partner therein.

The business will be continued under the name of

H. FOGG & Co.
5ja Shanghai, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the Estate of the late HIRAM FOGG, are requested to present them previous to *the 31st December next*, and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN,
Executor.
5ja Shanghai, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

I PURPOSE establishing myself in Kanagawa on the 1st May as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, April 19th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CAREY SMITH is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration at *Foochow.*

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents*, at this port, under the style of R. ARNOLD & Co.

ROBT. ARNOLD.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September. 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.

W. J. ALT.
tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

INSURANCES.

AGENCY OF THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

BY a Decree of the Imperial Government, the "Comptoir d'escompte de Paris," has been authorized to establish an Agency at Shanghai.

This Agency is now ready to transact Banking business, and will buy and sell Exchange.

The Agency's Office is temporarily in the building of the Agra & United Service Bank,

HO-KEA-TE-HONG.
26ja Shanghai, 23rd October, 1860.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July. 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai. 1st March, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER. *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE. *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK. *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE. *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November. 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10.000. on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai. 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae. 1855.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the UNITED STATES TREATY with CHINA, published by Authority, may be had at this Office.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

(Vve. Clicquot), ..	in 1 dz. c. a ℔ dz. T.				11
(St. Péray Mousseux),	2	,,	,,		10
(Giesler & Co.),......	1	,,	,,		10
(Perrier & Jouet), ...	1	,,	,,		10
Pale Sherry.					
(Miss & Co.), ...	2	,,	,,		7
(Lopes Villegas), ...	2	,,	,,		7
(Other Brands), ...3 &	2	,,	,,		7
Port..................	3	,,	,,		8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port. in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Cream Gin in doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.
Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE NORTH-CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
at
FOGG & Co.'s; HALL & HOLTZ's;
and
REIMER & Co.'s

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE Shanghai Board of Foreign Pilots have removed their Office from J. H. Fuller & Co. to H. Fogg & Co., where all communications will be received.

By Order,
J. W. RICKARD,
Chairman.
9ma Shanghai, 8th December, 1860.

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation as Storekeeper or General Clerk. Is a good hand at figures and can keep a set of books.

References can be given to that effect if required.

No objection to go to the North or Japan.

Apply by letter to
H. at the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, December 8th, 1860.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Wm. DATO & Co.
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

YANG-KING-PANG,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
7oc Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, General Store-Keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.
On the Bund, near the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.
tf 2d March, 1860.

HALL & HOLTZ.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

Ta-shing. 泰興
REIMER & CO.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, and Jewellers.
CHURCH STREET, CORNER OF FIVES COURT LANE.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated
Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

REIMER & CO.,
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers.
12ja Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

高福利 *Kaou-fuh-le.*
LIQUOR VAULT & BILLIARD SALOON,
BY THE PROPRIETORS
W. GODFREY & H. LUXTON.
WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS,
Wholesale and Retail.

END OF PARK LANE AND MALOO,
Crossing the Barrier Road.
tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. L. ROBERTS,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
FRENCH BUND
Corner of Rue du Consulat,
SHANGHAI.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE'S Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

G. GÜNTHER,
SAILMAKER.
YANK KING-PANG CREEK.
Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI.
20ap 20th April, 1860.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *& Co.*
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.
ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,.... ,, 1.0.0 ,,
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

C. H. RICHARDS & CO.,
STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

AMERICAN JEU-YO-BAN,
YOKUHAMA. JAPAN.
27de

A CARD.
D. B. SIMMONS, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon.
KANAGAWA (YOKUHAMA),
20ja JAPAN.

DR. GEO. M. BATES,
YOUKUHAMA—JAPAN.
Terms for attending upon Ships,

One month,......................	$25:00
More than half a month, ...	$25:00
Less ,, ,, ,, ...	$12:50
If not employed by the month, per visit,....................	$ 5:00

N. B.—Medicines when furnished will be charged extra. 23ju

JOHN R. HOOPER,
Forwarding and General Commission Agent.
OLD BROAD STREET,
22ja LONDON.

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

Annual Subscription (paid in advance), £1. 6s., either stamped or post-paid to any British Colony. May be ordered at the Office, 83, Fleet Street, London, or through any respectable news agent.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER,

UNRIVALLED IN EXTERMINATING MOSQUITOES, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of Insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.

12jy London, May, 1860.

FREDERICK J. SMITH & CO.
54 Clement Street, Birmingham,
ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS and Export Ironmongers—Supply at Manufacturers prices every description of Ironmongery, Bensteads, Earthenware, Glassware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Plated and Papier Mâché Goods, Watches, Jewellery, &c

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF MARITIME CUSTOMS,
SHANGHAE, *December 22d*, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tuesday next, being Christmas Day, and the Tuesday following being New Year's Day, this Office will be closed and that no Cargo can be landed, shipped, or transhipped on either of those days.

G. H. FITZROY,
Commissioner of Customs.

WM. DATO & Co.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER OVERLAND ROUTE,

Boots and Shoes,

From M. GANS in Paris;

And per *Jeanpore*,

English Grates, Fenders, Fire-irons, Coal-hoods, Wire Fire-guards, Locks, Screws, Bells and Fittings, Electro-plated Ware, Chandeliers, Hall Lamps, Hanging Solar Lamps, 1 and 2 light Office Lamps, Lamp Globes, Chimnies and Wicks, Double-barrelled Guns, Shot, Gun-wads, Percussion Caps, and a variety of other articles which they offer for sale at moderate prices.

12ja Shanghai, December 21st, 1860.

RECEIVED PER STEAMER IN DIRECT ROUTE FROM JAVA AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

50 bags best Java Coffee.

KNOOP & Co.
Shanghai, 19th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. J. & W. WATSON & Co., of London and Bombay, encouraged by the great patronage they have received during the last twelve years from the European Community in India, and by the increasing popularity of their Establishments at Bombay, Kurrachee, and Poona, are induced to extend their system of business to China. They have to announce that their Establishment is now open in Park Lane, Shanghai, with a general stock of Millinery, Hosiery, Linen and Woollen Drapery, and Fancy Goods.

Messrs. J. & W. W. & Co. beg to state that they import only the highest class of Goods, which are always selected by one of themselves in London, Paris, and the manufacturing districts, thereby insuring every article of the newest description and very best quality, and from the large quantity purchased for their Indian Establishments, they are enabled to offer their customers a considerable choice in each department of their business at moderate prices.

The stock just received per *Jeanpore* and last Overland Mail, comprises,—

Black and White Moire Antiques, and Rich Flounced Silk Dresses.
Velvet and Ribbon Trimmings.
A choice selection of Bonnet Ribbons.
Patent Black Crapes.
Thread, Cotton and Woollen Hosiery
Black, White and Colored French Kid Gloves, (by Alexander).
Ladies' Corsets and Crinoline Skirts of the latest improvements.
Striped Winsey and Corded Woollen Petticoats.
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols.
Worked Muslin Trimmings and Flouncings of various widths.
Worked Muslin Chemisettes, Collars & Sleeves, in sets.
Chenille Hair Nets.
Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Printed Barège Dresses.
French Rep do.
Fancy Alpacas.
Cloth Mantles and Winter Cloaks.
Saxony, Welch and Gauze Flannels.
Plain and Fancy Colored do.
Double Damask Table Linen.
Huckaback and Turkish Towels.
Diapers, Irish Linens and Hollands.
Crimean Shirts and Linen Collars.
Black and Colored Beaufort Cravats and Ties.
Children's White Felt Hats, trimmed with Velvet and Feathers.
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Helmets.
Turban and Sicilian-Felt Hats.
West of England, Angola, Tweeds & Cassimeres.
Quiltings for Vests.
Cricketing and Yachting Flannels.
Indigo, Scarlet and Fancy Wove do.
Gentlemen's Merino, Silk & Wool, and India Gauze Vests.

And,

A large additional stock, and a variety of other Goods, are daily expected per ships *Japan* and *Harkaway*, and next Overland Mail.

All articles marked extremely moderate prices in Mexican Dollars.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

The business will be conducted by and in the name of Mr. W. WATSON.

Park Lane, Shanghai, 17th Dec., 1860.
Nearly opposite the *North-China Herald* Office.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

LATEST DATES.

England, ...Oct.	26	Singapore, ...Dec.	2
Bombay ......Nov.	16	Hongkong, ... „	14
Calcutta, ...	—	New York, ...Oct.	12
Galle, ...Nov	22		

Latest dates in England from China,—
From Hongkong ..Aug. 26 } Mail received *vid*
„ Shanghai ... „ 19 } Marseilles, Oct. 16.

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on 23d Nov., 1860, the Wife of Rev. H. Z. KLOEKERS, of a Daughter.

At Shanghai, on the 18th inst., the Wife of HY. BROWNE, Esq., Commander, Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Service, of a Son, stillborn.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, 16th Dec., 1860, Mrs. EMILY PAGE KLOEKERS, wife of Rev. H. Z. Kloekers, and eldest daughter of L. Winterbotham, Esq., Banker, Stroud, Gloucestershire, England.

At Foochow-foo, on the 14th of December, HENRY BENNET GIBSON, M.D.

On the 20th of October, at the Terrace, Turnham Green, of acute rheumatism and jaundice, GEORGE WILLIAM (late of Shanghai) third Son of Edward Hogg, Esq., of Norland Square, Notting-hill, Aged 38.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 21st Dec. 1860.		*Ending 21st Dec. 1859.*	
15.—*Max.* 40	*Min.* 36........	*Max.* 48	*Min.* 30
16.— „ 46	„ 35........	„ 43	„ 28
17.— „ 53	„ 41........	„ 47	„ 31
18.— „ 59	„ 47........	„ 52	„ 40
19.— „ 59	„ 45........	„ 54	„ 35
20.— „ 46	„ 37........	„ 53	„ 43
21.— „ 40	„ 28........	„ 53	„ 41

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(*Friday.*)

EXCHANGE.—*On London*, Bank Rate. 6 months' sight, 6s. 2*d.*; Credits, 6s. 2½*d.*; Bills with documents, 6s. [illegible]*d.* per Tl. *On Calcutta* and *Bombay*. Bank Bills accepted & 3 days' sight Rs. 206 a 207 per 100 Tls *On Hongkong*, 25 per cent discount.

OPIUM.

Dec.,		*Malwa* New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	*Patna* New, Tls.	Old, Tls.
15,	Nominal.	520	 525	 655	.... —
17,		520	 525	 655	.... —
18,		520	 525	 655	.... —
19,		520	 525	 655	.... —
20,		520	 525	 655	.... —
21,		520	 525	 655	.... —

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Dec. 21, *Theodore Dill*, (Swed. bq.), Flory, from Cardiff; *Hellespont*, (Br. str.), Bolton, from Hongkong and Ports; *Jumna*, (Am. sh.), Tucker, from Chefoo.

DEPARTED.—Dec. 21, *Lanrick*, (Br. bg.), Thomson, for Kanagawa; *Ivera*, (Br. bq.), for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Ly-ee-moon*, from Hongkong, Col. Sayer, 1st Dragoon Guards; Capt. Barcham; Messrs. Perry, Turner, and Dence. Per *Aden*, from do., Mrs. Lozey, Mrs. Jenkins, Capts. Jebb, and Blackiston, Messrs. H. Murray, E. Hogg, Ramsbottom, Ross, Killeen Currie, Tavares, and Silveira.

DEPARTED.—Per *Ly-ee-moon*, for Hongkong, Major Pennycuick, Captain Barcham, Messrs. G. W. Coutts, H. A. Clery, and C. D. Williams.

PER P. & O. Company's mail steamers at Hongkong.

ARRIVED.—Dec. 11th,—Per *Ottowa*, for Hongkong, Mr. F. Pereira, Capt. Jebb, Mrs. Murray, Lieut. Wells and Mr. Hicks. For Shanghae, Messrs. J. Bredwell, F. Bloor, J. Maitland, W. Pearson, and W. Whampoa.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

Oct. 27.

For Shanghai, *vid* Bombay, Messrs. J. Bradwell, F. Bloor, J. Maitland, Whampoa, and W. Pearson.
For Hongkong, Dr. Childs.

Nov. 4.

For Shanghai, Mr. & Mrs. E. Warden.
For Hongkong, Mr. L. Rosenthal, and Lieut. Trimmer.

Nov. 12.

For Hongkong *vid* Bombay, Messrs. J. Malcolm, Lind, and F. Major.

Nov. 20.

For Hongkong, Mr Pedder, Mr Alexander, Captain Worthington, Mrs. Herd [illegible] Mrs. Ler, Messrs. Mears, and L. Josephs.

Dec. 4.

For Shanghai, Mrs. A. Evans and Infant.
For Hongkong, Mr. Gray, Capt. Archer, Rev. T. Molesworth, and Paymaster Pope.
Governor of Mindanao and Lady (from Gibraltar). Mr. Weiner, General Lemans, and 2 Aide-de-camps.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
(*From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.*)

SHANGHAI, 18th Dec.—Woosung, 17th,—The American ship *Hesperus* at the L[illegible]-Ship, with the greatest portion of her Crew [illegible]

THE next Inward mail from London 10th Nov., will be due in Hongkong on the 25th inst., and should be here on the 3rd January, by the P. & O. Steamer.

THE P. & O. Steamer *Formosa* carrying the outward mail for Europe will leave tomorrow at day-light.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAE, 18*th Dec.*, 1860.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, having heard that a Commission, established some time back in the foreign settlement to levy inland duties on opium,—and which he had had official grounds for believing to be removed elsewhere,—was still in full operation, went personally this morning to the locality in question. He there not only found the Commission in apparently full operation, under the authority of two Notifications of the Superintendent of Customs dated two days ago and suspended at the gates of the establishment, but also noted in its constitution, as prescribed by those Notifications, features of a nature so objectionable as to render immediate public action on his part an unavoidable duty.

The Superintendent of Customs there lays down that the Chinese chief accountant (compradore or shroff) in the employ of each foreign house dealing in opium shall send in to the above Opium-duty Commission a detailed monthly report of all the opium which his employers have, during the month, imported, paid the maritime import duty on, and sold to Chinese, together with a statement of the balance of opium left in their (his employers') possession,—which balance is to head the account of the next following month. The Superintendent further lays down that the same description of surveillance shall be maintained over transactions in receiving ships, through the Chinese accountants of the firms to which they severally belong.

Since returning from the above visit of inspection, the undersigned has received from various British merchants, who have appeared to protest against the system, or to whom they has applied for additional information, sets of certain regulations, blank books, forms, &c., &c., by which the details of the system are explained and prescribed. From these, it appears that to the Chinese chief accountant of each of twenty-five opium dealing foreign houses at this port, a similar set of documents has been issued,—one of these being an Official Order from the Superintendent of Customs addressed to the chief accountant by name, requiring from him personally the performance of the above mentioned services, and assigning to him as reward a sum of five mace per chest but also making him responsible for any discrepancy between the number of chests imported and of those reported as sold by his employer. The undersigned has, further, been informed, by one of the British merchants who have appealed to him, that the Commission has been instituting enquiries into the whereabouts of the parents, wife and children of his accountant, with a view to making these innocent persons suffer for any failure on their relatives' part to send in a monthly disclosure of the business transactions of the foreign firm that employs him.

The undersigned, seeing in this system of espionage, supported by a cruel terrorism, a revival of one of those worst features of the old Canton hong monopoly which led to the first British war with this country, feels that he cannot too promptly oppose to it whatever checks Treaty rights and British Consular influence place at his command.

The undersigned accordingly hereby calls upon all British firms to whose accountants any orders or other documents of the above indicated kind have been issued to transmit the same to this Consulate without delay. And he further requests all such firms to note, and to explain to their Chinese clerks and servants, the following Treaty right and the action which he, pending instructions from H. M. Envoy and Chief Superintendent of Trade, is resolved to take upon it.

The 31st article of the first French Treaty with China and the identical 32nd article of the French Treaty of Tien-tsin stipulate that Chinese, who, being accused of crimes, take refuge in French houses or ships must be applied for through the Consuls, who will take steps to effect their extradition "on proof of their culpability." The undersigned will not, unless otherwise instructed, attempt to make use of this stipulation in the case of Chinese not in British employ: he being well satisfied that neither British commercial interests nor the credit of the British name will profit by allowing Chinese generally to hope for protection from the regular judicial procedures of their own country. In the case of such persons, therefore, he will continue to content himself, as he has heretofore done, by requiring the presentation of a duly sealed warrant issued by competent native authority. But as regards Chinese in British employ or their nearer relatives, the undersigned has resolved to exercise to the fullest extent the right secured by the above prudent and salutary provision. In their case, he will require convincing proofs of the commission of a crime or of some recognised offence against society before proceeding to any act of extradition. And until he is satisfied that all intention is given up of making them, by a system of rewards and punishments, act as Customs' supervisors over the business transactions of their own masters, he will feel it his duty to view with peculiar suspicion every charge of a criminal nature that may be brought against them.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

IN another column we present our readers with a translation of the Chinese text of the Convention of peace between the Emperors of France and China, as concluded by Prince Kung and Baron Gros, at Peking, on the 25th October.

The first article is, in effect, the same as that of the British Convention; the second, stipulating that the French Minister shall be treated most becomingly 'when visiting the Capital *to exchange Treaty Ratifications*,' is so worded in Chinese as to give rise to a double inference, viz., that when visiting Peking for other purposes than the exchange of ratifications he is to experience a different kind of treatment, or, that he is not *as minister* (i. e. as a minister recognized and treated as such) to visit Peking except on the occasion of exchanging Treaty ratifications; the third, provides for the immediate enforcement of the provisions of the Tien-tsin Treaty, and corresponds to the seventh article of the British Convention; the fourth, corresponding to the third article of the British Convention, fixes the amount of the Indemnity; the fifth, corresponding to the last clause of the British third article, specifies the amount to be appropriated to merchants in indemnification of losses, and it provides not only for French subjects but also for those under French protection; the sixth, refers to missionary operations, &c. (? Has the site of Yeh's yamun, at Canton become missionary property by a *prospective* operation of this 6th article?); the seventh and eighth, corresponding to the British ninth article, refer to the withdrawal of troops, but are somewhat vague and contradictory; the ninth, worded exactly as the British fifth article (in Chinese), provides for emigration; and the tenth, needlessly stipulates for payment of Tonnage Dues.

In the Chinese text there is abundant room for greater precision, both as regards matter and manner.

THE first fruits of the Treaty of Tientsin, lately published, is already exhibited in an attempt by the Chinese local Authorities at this port, to establish a monopoly on opium within the foreign Settlement, —in fact in the very midst of our business walks,—for the purpose of raising a sum to compensate for the loss of so much of the Imperial revenue as, there can be no doubt, has hitherto been appropriated by the local Authorities to themselves, and the payment of such incidental expences as could not well appear in the accounts rendered to Peking.

As by the new Conventions it is stipulated that one fifth of the gross revenue of the Customs collected at each port open to foreign trade shall be paid by the Emperor to the British Government, and the same to the French, until the whole amount of the Indemnity is liquidated, a true statement of the revenue from these sources will, perhaps for the first time, be now laid before the proper Authorities at Peking.

As Rule V. excludes Opium from the benefit of the transit-duty clause that applies to all other goods, the local mandarins have, of course, fixed upon that article to levy upon, but inasmuch as it can only be subject to the import duty at the port, they cannot legally attach it for transit-duty until it is taken from the Settlement and has become Chinese property. But independent of this, the *modus operandi* is one which establishes a precedent of the most objectionable and dangerous nature. The Taotai issues an official order to the Chinese shroff of each house requiring him, personally, to disclose the business transactions of his employer, for which a bribe is offered, and in the event of his not complying a threat is insinuated that his family will be persecuted. H. M. Consul with his wonted energy has taken the matter in hand, as will be seen by the Notification above. We understand he has addressed the Taotai requiring the withdrawal of his Notifications and the removal of the Commission from the foreign Settlement, and we have every confidence in his treating the matter in a dignified and satisfactory way so far as the Treaty stipulations will allow. We cannot lay the case before our distant readers better than by referring them to an expressive letter from one of the most influential houses in the trade which will be found below.

SHANGHAI, 17*th Dec.*, 1860.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your kindly giving place in your next issue to the following few lines the subject of which although extremely important, I believe is not yet known to our authorities.

It is regarding the "squeeze" on Opium in addition to the Custom duties which the Chinese authorities of this place have decided to levy upon the Chinese traders from the 16th instant, and which has for the present caused a total cessation of the trade.

I am aware that with several other restrictions affecting trade in opium, the transit dues on it are left to be arranged by the Chinese government as they see fit; now, as far as that goes, I see no real ground for objecting to the Chinese squeezing any sum they choose per chest from their own people; but the arrangements they have made to collect such "squeezes" are not only absurd and objectionable, but contradictory to the rules and Regulations of the new Treaty which we have obtained with such great difficulty from the "Celestial Empire."

The arrangements and means they have adopted to collect the above "squeeze" are as follow: 1st, They have established a *Con-soo house* on the foreign settlement under the protection of the Taotae, and superintendence of a couple of inferior mandarins, to levy and collect a "squeeze" of Tls. 50 per chest from the Chinese traders; 2nd, A monopoly in the trade has been established by appointing only eight or ten Chinese traders, who alone can trade in opium, and are granted the chops for the extra squeeze of Tls 50 from the Con-soo house, no other Chinese being able to obtain them nor allowed to trade without the permission or sanction of the above eight or ten principal appointed traders; 3rd, Shroffs of all the foreign hongs connected in the opium trade are threatened and bribed, some at Tls. 50 per month, and others at 5 mace per chests by the Tao-tae, to give him a correct monthly account from their owners' books of the number of chests imported by them, and to whom and how disposed of &c.; 4th, A watch of disguised Chinese has been placed on or about the foreigners' door-way, and several other such objectionable, low, and injurious means have been adopted to collect the above "squeeze," which I cannot fully explain in this, but if you wish I will try and furnish you with a translation of all the Chinese chops and documents on the subject, which are distributed amongst the Chinese dealers and shroffs. Now, do you think, Mr. Editor, that the Chinese have any right of doing as above mentioned since the new Treaty has come into force? Is opium to pay a transit duty whether it is taken into the interior or not? and while the transit duty on other imports is only paid when taken into the interior, is opium to pay such an exorbitant squeeze, in the settlement, in the shape of transit duty, for only removing it from one door to another? Are they at liberty to monopolize the trade for the sake of collecting their own squeeze? And are British merchants to suffer all sorts of hindrances such as tabooing hongs, &c., from the gang of those eight or ten appointed dealers on the least reasonable or unreasonable altercation with them in business? Can we allow our shroffs, who are our paid servants to look over our books, and extract an account of what we are doing, to give to the mandarins? Can we as British subjects and merchants allow our doors to be watched by Chinese in disguise, while we are paying an exorbitant duty of Tls. 33.4.2 on a chest of Malwa and about Tls. 38 a 40 on Patna? No, I believe certainly not; this, if allowed will sooner or later be a precedent affecting several other matters, and the Chinese will establish such Con-soo houses at every street to levy imposts on opium, as that appears the only way left to them. This evil if not soon remedied will not only jeopardize the trade by which our British Government in India is deriving its principal revenue, and where they are encouraging the trade, but it will deface the tenor of our new Treaty, and even prove discreditable to all the Foreign Hongs here connected with the opium trade.

With every hope of getting the needful aid and intervention in the matter from our present energetic Consul.—I remain, Dear Sir, Yours obdtly.

D. M.

P. S.—Since writing the above I see that our able Consul has taken the matter into consideration as was expected, and trust that he will by his able intervention protect us from this Chinese tyranny and duplicity.

WE have not received any late news from the North. The cold had set in with great intensity which, probably, has thrown our correspondents into a state of hybernation. Admiral Hope was going from Hope Sound to Tien-tsin before coming down to Shanghai. It is supposed he will, on arrival here, organize an expedition to proceed up the Yang-tsze.

NORTH CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE regular Monthly Meeting of this Society was held last Tuesday, the Vice-President in the chair.

The Revds. John Innocent, and R. Wilson, F. R. Fesenmeyer, Esq., R. N., and J. T. Doyen, Esq. were elected resident members; and G. Eug. Simon, Commissaire Agricole du Gouvernement Francais, a corresponding member; C. T. Jones, Esq. was appointed one of the Directors.

A Paper by Dr. Bridgman, was then read on the *Language of the Miaoutsz*, four distinct catalogues of words were exhibited, in the essay submitted by the Rev. Dr. Bridgman. The first, and most copious, consisted of about two hundred words, introduced as specimens of what seemed to be the general, or perhaps the original language of these aborigines. The second, styled *ni-na* by the Chinese, is regarded by them as an unintelligible jargon, and would seem to be a strictly local dialect or *tu hwa*. The third, is composed of words peculiar to the *Kehlau*, one of the most rude and savage of all the native tribes. The fourth and last is called, by the Chinese, *Yau yu*, or the "Dog-men's dialect.

Along with these catalogues, some collateral topics were introduced, with remarks regarding the history, number, and geographichal position of "these children of the soil," and also touching their value or importance in various points of view, commercial, political, &c., &c.

A vote of thanks was given to Dr. Bridgman for his interesting essay, and a copy was requested for publication in the next Journal of the Society.

NEWS of a serious nature was received on Wednesday last, by the *Eliza & Mary*, from Kanagawa. The tale as related to us, is, that a foreigner was out alone, shooting, in the direction of Kavasaki on the Kanagawa side, when he was suddenly seized by some Japanese officials who bound his hands behind his back and were leading him off when three other gentlemen, [illegible] were riding out, fell in with and [illegible]ed him. On the next day Mr [illegible], another foreign resident, returning home through Kanagawa, was attacked by some Takineens, who knocked him down and ill used him and in the struggle took his gun from him. He heard the gun go off when he was on the ground and one of his assailants was shot in the arm. This occurred at about two o'clock in the afternoon from which time until dark they kept him concealed, and then secretly took him to prison, from whence he was released by the British Consul, after much difficulty, at one o'clock in the next morning. The Japanese accuse Mr Moss of shooting the man, who was not expected to live as he refused to have his arm amputated. The trial was taking place at the Consulate when the *Eliza & Mary* left. The Japanese cannot prove their charge, but much fear is entertained that, on his acquittal, revenge will be taken on him or some other of the residents.

LETTERS from Nagasaki state that on the night of the 1st inst., a fire broke out in a house near the coal shed adjacent to the Dutch Factory, in which shed, it is supposed, about 20,000 tons of coals are deposited. The fire communicated itself to the shed and the coals, a considerable portion of which were destroyed.

NINGPO.

THE Taoutai appears to be acting with unusual energy for a mandarin. In our last we mentioned that he had on the 9th inst. executed eight Cantonese who were committing robberies and other depredations in the city. He has now five in jail until certain stolen property and kidnapped inhabitants are given up. We hear that these fellows used to go to silk shops, order a lot of goods, pretend they had no money with them to pay for them, get two shopmen to follow them home, and when there, kept goods and men, and nothing more was heard of them. If they saw a man with a decent fur on in the street, they would strip him of his fine clothes and walk off with their booty. But the Taoutai at last lost patience, and has come down upon them. It is said there is not one of them left in the city, they are either hiding on the Ningpo side of the river or down at Chinhai. The Taoutai has pulled down a whole street of gambling houses they had established, and he has given out that every house that shall be let without his sanction, to Cantonese, shall at once be demolished.

He has bought the *Zingari* to go against the rebels at Hangchow, but meantime he intends to place her at the mouth of the river at Chinhai to keep out the west coast boats. There are none now in Ningpo, there used formerly to be, sometimes as many as 30 in sight of the Consulate.

From Wangchew the news is most unsatisfactory. Two Englishmen, named Coulter and Freeman, the master, and mate of the schooner *Dido*, were seized by

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the Taoutai's satellites in the streets and stripped almost naked; after which they were pinioned with their arms behind their backs to a pillar, in his yard and hooted at by the crowd; then they were thrown into the Magistrate's prison, with manacles upon them and a chain round their necks, and there made fast to the prison bars, along with Chinese felons. The authorities say they were in league with the Chinchew men to defraud the government of the tax on salt. They were kept in jail six days, and afterwards sent on overland to Ningpo. Instead of seven days, the usual time for the journey, they were promenaded through various towns and villages for upwards of three weeks.

Whatever their crime, it is to be hoped the British Government will call the Chinese Authorities to account for this outrage and breach of Treaty.

The Rebels are no longer threatening Ningpo but have decamped into the Ganhwuy Province; so the poor people are quiet, but there is every fear of their return in the spring.

A TRIP TO HANG-CHOW.

To the Editor of the

North-China Herald.

Shanghai, 31*st Dec.*, 1860.

My Dear Sir.—As all news from the interior, at the present highly interesting period in the history of China, will be read with avidity, not only in China but in Europe and America, I send you some extracts from remarks made on a trip to *Hang Chow*, recently undertaken by two American Missionaries, because they knew Hang Chow to be then in the possession of the Imperial forces; and they hoped on that account to be able to distribute the Bible and religious books among them and the people generally, and if practicable, remain awhile there to labor among them. The animus of the Imperial Government is plainly adverse to religious toleration; and the observations made by my two friends the Rev. J. W. Lambuth and the Rev. Y. J Allen. plainly show that the Imperial Government is not much improved by the sacking of the *Yüen Ming Yüen*, nor by Lord Elgin's forbearance. clemency and great moderation, nor by the American Minister's condescention to Tartar prejudices. and submission to all the ceremonies of Chinese etiquette. This trip, which had for its object the most decidedly friendly relations with *the people* under the Imperial sway, shows how inimical the government really is to Christianity, as fully as the events of the past week in Shanghai indicate its aversion to free intercourse and a commerce unfettered by harrassing restrictions, and untrammelled by that miserable system of espionage, the bane of Chinese and Japanese commerce. I will now let my friends say what they saw on their trip to Hang Chow, and remain, yours truly,

B. Jenkins.

We send you a piece of paper, with the characters 天 國 永 順 *Tien koh yüng sun*, "Constantly obedient to the Rebel Dynasty," which we took from the door of a house in *Tsung Dá*, a village about 50 li from *Ká Shin*, 18 li from *Ping-u*, and 18 li from *Ka Ze* a walled town. You will find in the character *sun* one stroke omitted: this is a token of their submission to the rebels. There were no rebels then in *Ping-u*, but when we came to *Tsung Dá*, the people said the rebels were then contemplating an attack on *Ping-u*; but one temple had been burned in *Tsúng Dá*, and at the distance of a hundred yards from the site, we found some 30 or 40 priests in another temple. They had been passed twice by the Rebel force, without being discovered, being concealed by a high wall. At the village of *Fúng Ká Gyan*, 30 li from *Ká Shin*, the people were very quiet, buying and selling Silk, and a rebel tax-collector in their midst receiving tribute; they pay him about 700 taels every 15 days. His presence did not appear to be disagreeable to the villagers. The great city of Hang Chow we reached on Thursday, Dec. 13th. The villages in the neighborhood of Hang Chow are all in ruins.

The Officers in charge of the gates would not permit *us* to enter the city; but a couple of our servants were allowed to enter. They represented the Tartar city to be in ruins as far as they went, which was to the Mohammedan Mosque, about a mile from the gate. The city was well guarded, and they said they had about forty thousand soldiers in and around the city.

We offered our Bibles and Tracts to the officers who visited us on board our boat; but when they opened them and found such names as "Jehovah," "Jesus," &c., they said these were *rebel terms* and refused to receive the books, stating also that the people would not receive them.

They had a force of about six thousand Húneh soldiers outside the city; which they said was to start to Hú Chow, on Saturday, the 15th Dec., as they thought the rebel force was there. We left Hang Chow, on Friday, the 14th, at noon, after a stay of twenty-four hours, returning by the grand canal. At noon on Saturday, we passed *Zá Mung* which appeared to be abandoned to the crows, like several other places which we passed.

An Imperial force of about three hundred was stationed in the neighborhood. On the morning of Sabbath, 16th, when about forty miles from Hang Chow we suddenly and unexpectedly perceived the rebel banners waving in the distance. Considering an advance better than a retreat, on we went; and the rebel forces opened on the right and left, to capture us; but as soon as they discovered we were foreigners, some cried "foreign devils," and others "foreign brethren," and at once dropped their flags and spears, and had a hearty laugh. We anchored for two hours, hoping that the force would soon pass by, but seeing there was no end to it, we determined to go a-head. For the distance of twenty miles the grand canal was densely crowded with rebel boats. Had we remained stationary it would have taken a day for the force to pass us by. They represented the number of boats to be more than ten thousand; on board some we counted twenty-seven men, on others not more than three. A Cantonese opium-smoker carried off from our boat *without leave* a nice opera glass, which we hope they will return when convenient. A large number of boats were armed with three and six pounders. This force was under the command of General Liau. We visited General Lee, and were kindly received. He told us the Chung Wong had gone North and the Kan Wong to Nankin.

We saw that war had desolated the country in many places, that large and small bodies of rebels ravaged the country extensively on their foraging and looting expeditions; and often saw sickening sights, which the rebels, as well as the Imperialists, must avoid if they would gain the good opinion of civilized nations.

We reached Kázé on Monday at noon, and were detained at the rebel custom house awhile. We distributed Christian books to the soldiers, answered all their inquiries concerning religion, and sang for them, as we should have been glad to do for the Imperialists if they had permitted it.

We heard that in this city there were four foreigners who had been attacked by Imperial soldiers on their way to Shanghai, robbed of more than a thousand dollars, and stripped of everything. The rebels were treating them kindly, and were going to send them to Shanghai by way of Suchow.

We left *Kázé*, on Tuesday morning early, and passing a small body of Imperial soldiers near Súng Kong, we reached Shanghai on Wednesday morning, Dec. 19.

Tinghai, *Nov.* 22*d*, 1860.

To the Editor of the

North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—If you want a walk, come to Chusan. The roads are better than in most other parts of China, the people generally more civil,—the dogs fewer and less inimical to foreigners,—even the odor of musk (?) described by Huc, seems less powerful, especially on a cold day. The only set off against these great advantages is that, in remote parts of the island, along the sea coast, you may chance to fall in with gentry who consider it their duty to take possession of your person as a material guarantee, pending the payment of a round sum in Mexican Dollars clean and of full weight. A spice of danger, however, adds a zest to all human enjoyments—and it was therefore in spite of my deference for the opinions and fore-bodings of my respected friend Muggins, that about sunrise, on one of these fine November mornings, I set out on a pedestrian excursion in the direction of the piratical district of Tsung-kong.

One servant accompanied me and proved by his acquaintance with the country, and his readiness to communicate information *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*—a veritable 'guide, philosopher, and friend.'

Crossing over the hill which separates the Chai-ho and Yen-tsang valleys from that in which the town is situated, we proceeded along the western road in the pleasant shade of the fine old trees planted along its side. The morning was beautifully fine, and we did not halt until we arrived at a little temple some 5 miles from Tinghai, built, it appears, by the superior of the principal Buddhist monastery in the city, as a resting place for himself and brethren on their journeys inland to look after their lands and property, and, partly, no doubt, as a movement of his religious zeal. After a short rest, we proceeded on our way, and next halted at a large and handsome temple some three miles further on. Everything here shewed that the bonzes were "well to do." The reception room is a pleasant looking, well furnished apartment. There is also a large refectory, and stores for agricultural implements and produce. The Josses are well got up, and their appearance is evidently carefully attended to. The bonzes look sleekier and sleepier than usual. They did not condescend to wait upon or entertain the foreigner, but sent a couple of servants to look after his wants. In the rear of this temple and overhanging it, is a very fine wood—the property of the fraternity. From this temple to Tsung-kong, the distance is only about 2 miles,—but before reaching this district, a very steep hill has to be ascended

In this neighborhood, the laborers in the fields were anxious to know my destination. Where is the red-haired man going? they would ask the coolie. 'To Tsung-kong' 'are there other red-haired men going there?' 'Oh the others are following.' How many of them? 'I don't know, I have not counted them.' The coolie having no very high opinion of some of the people in this locality, wished to have it supposed that there were re-inforcements in our rear.

The people were however evidently unaccustomed to meet foreigners. One young fellow carrying a load of potatoes, on catching sight of me at some distance, threw down his baskets scattering his potatoes about the road, and scampering across the fields, much to the amusement of my coolie and myself. On discovering me to be harmless, the laborers near joined in the laugh. The view from the hill overlooking Tsung-kong is very extensive. On a clear day, the Pagoda at Ningpo may be seen, but to-day, mist prevented us from seeing so far.

Immense quantities of sweet potatoes are produced in this neighborhood, and exported to Shanghai and Ningpo. They are sold here at 180 cash or something like 9d. the pecul (133½ lbs.) cheaper far than 'murphies' in their palmiest days. The best of the sweet potatoes are generally cut into slices, dried in the sun and preserved for future use. So preserved they are a favorite article of diet, and keep for a long time.

The Tea plant, with its pretty white flower, is abundantly grown, but little care seems to be paid to its culture.

Cotton is cultivated to a limited extent. Early wheat is now extensively sown. Next to rice and sweet potato, the favorite crop with the Chusan farmers seems to be a sort of buck-wheat. The Irish potato which, as it is well known, flourishes in Chusan better than in almost any other part of China, is grown for the consumption of foreigners, and new potatoes are now seen in the market.

The camphor-wood tree grows in some places to a majestic size. Everywhere the tallow tree is conspicuous at this time by its red leaves, and groves of fir and of the stately variety of the bamboo, known as the *mow chuh*, diversify the scenery.

The number of 'sea attornies' practising in this archipelago has compelled the inhabitants in the country to group their houses together in hamlets and surround the whole with thick fences of bamboo. The fence not only defends them against marauders, but probably serves, also, as a screen against the malaria rising from the wet rice fields. Several of these little strongholds dotting the plains, add much to the picturesqueness of the view from Tsung-kong hill.

Below this hill, a creek, probably 50 yards in breadth, runs into the valley on one side, and opens out at the other. It is navigable for junks of large size, and used to be a favorite haunt of pirates, but last June, an English gun-boat happened to 'drop in,' while a fleet of these gentry lay at anchor. A French gun-boat went into the creek at the same time by the other entrance, and the result was what might be expected. To-day, only one vessel lay here. Two days afterwards, however, some officers who, with a guard of sepoys, visited the locality, observed 5 piratical junks in the creek. The pirates trained their guns on the barbarians, but one of the Chinese servants shouted to them, that if they did any damage, a gun-boat would be sent to look after them. The warning had the desired effect and the pirates soon afterwards put out to sea

We returned by another route, keeping closer to the sea coast. In one of the valleys which we passed, there is a hill covered with whitish rocks. Three or four years ago this hill shook and opened. A stream flowed out and made its way to the sea, or, as the natives described it, a water spirit went forth to make his way to a certain distant locality, where, after the necessary probation, he may be promoted to the rank of *lung*, or dragon. When this enterprising spirit reached the sea, the mountain closed up. The rocks here are said to grow rapidly. A cavity is filled up in a very short time. Hence the rocks are said by the natives to be living, not dead, like the stones that form the pavement of the road.

In the valley called Hea-sou,* we halted at a temple where several well dressed people were performing their devotions, or rather looking on while this work was being done for them by certain persons belonging to a class of men (called in Chinese *yin-yang-sëng*,) who, though neither priests of Buddhism nor professors of Taoism, seem to do the trade of both, as occasion may require. I took a seat in a room adjoining the main building, and my coolie proceeded forthwith to pour me out a goblet of the nectar known to mortals as Bass's Pale Ale. The congregation soon deserted the temple to feast their eyes on the barbarian. Then followed the youths of a school attached to the establishment, next the pedagogue himself came slowly in with a look of importance and affected unconcern. Lastly entered the prayer reciters. Among crowd were some venerable dames, one of 68 years, hale and hearty, another of 71, on whom the traces of time were more apparent. This motley assemblage at last became rather a nuisance, so I suggested to the old ladies that it did not become them at their time of life, to be 'making eyes' at a foreigner. The shot took effect, and sent them hobbling off. I followed up the advantage by exhorting the men of prayer to betake themselves to their doctrines, and they, too, obeyed with a grin. The room was soon tolerably clear, and I finished my cigar in peace. On this, as on many other occasions, one of the first questions addressed to me was whether I was English or French. The distinction between the two nations seems a great puzzle for the Chusanese.

The only semblance of incivility that I met with during the walk was in this neighborhood. Some workmen employed in roofing a house ceased from their labors and bawled out. 'I say, I say, wailo.' *I say*, is a common nickname applied here to foreigners. *Wai lo*, is also supposed to be English. The expressions may therefore have been used by the workmen in a playful sense to show their knowledge of foreign languages. So have I heard a descendant of the Milesian kings say to a French soldier, out of pure fun and frolic, 'kill air ate il,' and been delighted beyond measure, when his excellent French was understood to mean 'what o'clock is it?'

Crossing over into another valley, passing the batteries which did such execution amongst our troops on their second landing in this island, and emerging on the 'bund' our fashionable promenade, I made my way home, arriving in full time to listen to the usual Tuesday evening's performance of the band of the 99th Regt.

Q. U.

* Chusan is divided by its mountains into 18 districts called *sou*.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

On Monday the 19th, the mail of 26th October was received by the new private Steamer *Ly-ee-moon*, commanded by Mr. Norman Hill, being her first voyage up the coast. The P. & O. Company steam ship *Aden* came in on the following day with the heavy portion.

The latest dates by these opportunities are; London, *vid* Marseilles, Oct. 26th, Bombay, Nov. 16th, Singapore, 2d, and Hongkong. 14th Dec., at which latter port the *Ottawa* arrived on the 11th. List of passengers will be found in the usual place.

The following is the Monetary and Commercial intelligence.

Bullion.—Per *Ceylon*, from Southampton. on 20th October, 1860,—

For Hongkong, ...£304,939.

For Shanghai, ...£148,246.

Consols, 93 *a* 93¼ for money.

Rate of Discount,—Bank of England, minimum 4 per cent. In the market the rate on good bills was from 4 to 5 per cent. Six months paper not negociable under 5¼ to 6 per cent.

Bar Silver, 61¾*d.* per oz. Standard.

Mexican Dollars, 62*d.* per oz.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both departments £14,585,130.

Tea—Good ordinary Congou, 1*s.* 2*d.* *a* 1*s.* 2½*d.*

Silk—Tsatlee, 22*s.* *a* 25*s.* 6*d.*;

Taysaams, 17*s.* 0*d.* *a* 22*s.* 0*d.*; Japan, 17*s.* 6*d.* *a* 30*s.* 0*d.*; Chinese Thrown, 17*s.* 6*d.* *a* 22*s.* 6*d.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

Arrived.—From Shanghai,—at London, Oct. 15th, *Sir G. Pollock*,; at do., 15th, *Beverley*.

Departed—For Shanghai.—From Liverpool, Oct. 10th, *John Norman*; 29th, *Coromandel*. From Newcastle, Oct. 11th, *Adriatic*; from Cardiff, 18th, *Imperial*; from London, 19th, *Antagonist*; from Cowes, 24th, *Eloise*.

Loading—For Shanghai,—At London, *Sir Ralph Abercrombie*, and *Ziba*. At Liverpool, *Evean*, and *Alison*.

Rates of Freight.—Dead weight 60*s.*; Measurement 45*s.*; Coal 65*s.*

Passed Anjer.—From Shanghai, Oct. 27th, *Assyrian*, for London; Nov. 13th, *Phantom*, for New York.

The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company have published the following Notice to Passengers and new Rates of Passage money by their steam vessels. It is satisfactory to find that the rates to China are not increased, but, for reserved cabins, for married couples, somewhat reduced. To India and the Straits the new rate is about 5 per cent higher than those previously charged.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

RATE OF PASSAGE-MONEY

BY THE STEAM VESSELS OF THE

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

On 1st January, 1857, in consequence of the then comparatively moderate cost of Fuel, and other items of navigation, the Directors made a reduction to the Public in the Rates of Passage-money by the Company's Steamers. For the last eighteen months, a continued rise in the freight of Coals and in the freight and cost of Naval Stores has increased the expenditure of the Company to a very considerable extent, in comparison with that at the period above referred to.

The Directors have hitherto deferred an alteration of the Rates of Passage-money, to meet in part this increased expense, in the hope that it might prove of only temporary duration. There being, however, no prospect of a cessation of the circumstances which have caused it, the Directors feel themselves reluctantly compelled to recur to Rates similar to those which existed prior to the reduction alluded to, and which, according to the following Table, will be charged for all Passages booked by the Company's Steamers sailing on and after 1st January, 1861, viz.—

Southampton to	Aden	£ 70
„	Bombay........	100
„	Ceylon	100
„	Mauritius	100
„	Reunion........	100
„	Madras	105
„	Calcutta........	110
„	Penang	110
„	Singapore	115
„	Hongkong	130
„	Shanghai	150

Exclusive of the charge for Transit through Egypt, viz,—

£7 for each 1st Class Passenger; and

£3 10*s.* „ 2nd „

The Intermediate Rates of Passage-money, and the Rates for Reserved Accommodation may be ascertained at the Company's Offices.

Reserved Rates.

For Married Couples.

	From Southampton.	From Suez.
To Aden	£200	£120
Bombay	250	200
Ceylon	250	200
Mauritius	250	200
Reunion	250	200
Madras	260	220
Calcutta	280	230
Penang	280	230
Singapore	300	250
Hongkong	330	270
Shanghai	370	320

CONVENTION OF PEACE BETWEEN THE EMPERORS OF FRANCE AND CHINA.

Translated from the Chinese Text.

Their Imperial Majesties, the Emperors of China and France, being desirous to resume the amicable relations that of yore existed, and to effect a peaceable settlement of the points in which their Governments disagree, have for this purpose appointed Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung; and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France, Baron Gros:—who, having communicated to each other their full powers, and finding the same to be in proper order, now append the Articles of the Convention, as by them determined.

Art. I.—His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China deeply regrets, that the Representative of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France, when on his way, in 1859, to Peking for the purpose of exchanging Treaty Ratifications, should have been obstructed on his arrival at Taku by the soldiery that were there.

Art. II.—The Representative of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of France, when visiting Peking to exchange Treaty Ratifications, shall, whether on the way or at the capital, be treated by all Chinese officials with the highest consideration.

[Literally, "—shall receive from all Chinese officials the most polite and most considerate treatment due to an Ambassador, so that he may without prejudice assert his position, authority, or rights."]

Art. III.—The provisions of the Tientsin Treaty of 1858 and of the Supplementary Articles, except in so far as modified by the present Convention, shall, without delay, come into operation, as soon as the Ratifications of the Treaty aforesaid shall have been exchanged.

Art. IV.—The fourth Article of the Treaty concluded at Tientsin in the year 1858, by which it was provided that an Indemnity of Two Millions of Taels should be paid by the Chinese Government, is hereby annulled; and it is agreed, in the stead thereof, that the amount of the Indemnity shall be Eight Millions of Taels. [Of that sum] the Canton Customs last year paid Three hundred and thirty three thousand, three hundred and thirty three taels; the remainder (Tls. 7.666,666) shall be collected from the various Custom-houses, which shall pay quarterly, one-fifth of the duties received by them, and the first quarterly payment shall be due on the 31st December, 1860. The payments may be in either Hae-kwan Sycee or foreign coin, and shall be made to either the Representative of France resident in China, or the Officer by him deputed. But, on or before the 30th November, there shall be paid at Tientsin a sum of Five hundred thousand Taels. The French Representative and the Chinese High Officers shall, hereafter, respectively appoint deputies to consult together and arrange the manner in which the instalments are to be paid and receipts granted.

Art. V.—The money to be paid by China is on account of French military expenditure, and losses sustained by French merchants and others under (French) protection; whose hongs and chattels at Canton were burnt and plundered by the populace. The French Government will at a future period divide the money in fair proportions amongst such sufferers,—the amount to be appropriated for the losses and injuries incurred by such French subjects and others protected, to be One Million of Taels. The remainder will be retained for military expenses.

Art. VI.—It shall be promulgated throughout the length and breadth of the land, in the terms of the Imperial Edict of the 20th February, 1846, that it is permitted to all people in all parts of China to propagate and practice the "teachings of the Lord of Heaven," to meet together for the preaching of the doctrine, to build churches and to worship; further, all such as indiscriminately arrest [Christians] shall be duly punished; and such churches, schools, cemeteries, lands and buildings, as were owned on former occasions by persecuted Christians shall be paid for and the money handed to the French Representative at Peking, for transmission to the Christians in the localities concerned. It is, in addition, permitted to French Missionaries to rent and purchase land in all the the provinces, and to erect buildings thereon at pleasure.

Art. VII.—On the day on which the Ministers of the two countries affix their seals and signatures, the port of Tientsin, in the province of Chih-le, shall be opened to trade on the same conditions as the other ports. The provisions of the present Convention shall take effect from the day on which it is signed, no separate Ratification of the same being necessary: they shall be observed and enforced just as if forming part of the text of the Treaty of Tientsin.

And on the receipt of Five hundred thousand taels at Tientsin, the French forces, Naval and Military, shall retire from Tientsin and occupy the two ports of Taku and Yen-tae (Chefoo), where they are to remain until the payment in full of the Indemnity,—upon which the French forces, at whatever place stationed, shall one and all be withdrawn from Chinese territory; but the Naval and Military Commanders-in-Chief may encamp soldiers for the winter in Tientsin, and on the payment of the ready money indemnity [? the Tls. 500,000 to be paid on 30th Nov., at Tientsin] the force shall retire from Tientsin.

Art. VIII.—On the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of 1858, Chusan shall at once be evacuated by the French forces now stationed there; and on the payment in full of the sum of Five hundred thousand Taels for which this Convention provides,—with the exception of (that portion of) the force which, being about to winter at Tientsin, will remain there for a time, and which it is considered inconvenient to at once withdraw,—as is stated in the seventh Article, the various forces occupying Tientsin shall be withdrawn from that city, and shall retire to the Taku forts, the North Coast of Tang-chow and the city of Canton, where they will be stationed until the Indemnity of Eight Millions of Taels, guaranteed by this Convention, shall have been paid in full: the occupant forces, as above referred to, shall then be entirely withdrawn.

Art. IX.—On the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of 1858, His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China will, by Decree, notify to the High Authorities of every Province, that Chinese choosing to take service in the French Colonies, or other ports beyond sea, are at perfect liberty to enter into engagements with French subjects for that purpose, and to ship themselves and their families on board any vessel at any of the open ports of China; also that the High Authorities aforesaid shall, in concert with the Representative in China of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of France, frame such regulations for the protection of Chinese emigrating as above, as the circumstances of the different ports may demand.

Art. X.—A mistake having crept into the text of the 22nd Article of the Treaty concluded at Tientsin in the year 1858, to the effect that Tonnage Dues would be charged on French ships over one hundred and fifty tons burthen at the rate of Five Mace per ton, it is now agreed that on vessels of more than one hundred and fifty tons, Tonnage Dues shall be levied at the rate of Four Mace per ton; on vessels of less than one hundred and fifty tons, One Mace per ton shall be collected. From henceforth, French vessels entering port shall each and all pay Tonnage Dues in accordance with the rates hereby fixed.

Signed and Sealed at Peking, by the Plenipotentiaries of China and France, on the 25th day of October, in the year 1860.

Hien Fung, 10th year, 9th month, 12th day.

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NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST.

Dec. — ARRIVED.

2—Spray, (Br. sch.), Crosbie, Peiho.
8—Renommee, (H. I. M. str. fri.), Levêque, Adml. Page.
8—Monge, (H. I. M. S. corv.), Bourdair, Peiho.
12—Beagle, (H. M. gun-boat), Com. E. Hay, Peiho.
12—Impericuse, (H. M. S. fri.), Capt. R. Maguire, Peiho.
12—Scout, (H. M. corv.), Capt. J. Corbett, Peiho.
12—Encounter, (H. M. corv.), Capt. R. Dew, Peiho.
12—Queen of May, (Br. bq.), Frazer, Shanghai.
12—Marmora, (Br. bq.), Lyell, do.
13—Dryade, (H. I. M. S. fri.), Adml. Protet, Tychefou.

Dec. — DEPARTED.

6—Pioneer, (H. M. Disp. bt.), Reilly, Kanagawa.
12—Renommee, (H. I. M. S. fri.), Levêque, do.
12—Monge, (H. I. M. S. corv.), Bourdair, do.

INTENDED DEPARTURES.

	Destination,	*about.*
Queen of May,	Shanghai,	18th Dec.
Mamora,	do.	18th do.
H. M. S. Scout,	Kanagawa,	not known.
H. M. S. Imprieuse,	do.	,,
H. M. S. Encounter,	do.	,,
H. M. S. Beagle,	Amoy,	,,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU,*" or "*Book of Experiments,*" by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary;* a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf — Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office, SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA,	*Tls.*2.0.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN,* or "SPIRIT,"	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA,	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae,*	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY,	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs,	1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,	2.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language,	2.0.0
ENGLISH & CHINESE MEDICAL VOCABULARY,	0.5.0
A GUIDE to Conversation in the English and Chinese languages,	3.0.0
CHINESE MISCELLANY, complete in 1 vol. *half-bound,*	3.7.5
MARINER'S GUIDE to JAPAN, by Von Siebold,	1.5.0
JAPANSCHE SPRAAKKUNST, by J. H. Donker Curtius,	5.0.0
FAMILIAR PHRASES in English & Romanized Japanese, by the Revd. J. LIGGINS,	0.5.0

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H. M. S. *SARACEN,* and a number of other vessels, ranging to 850 Tons Register, have been repaired in the Dock since it was opened last March.

WILLIAM CLOUGHTON, *Director.*

New Harbour, Singapore, 30th March, 1860. — 5my

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R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86 St. James's-street London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flags Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec 14	Avalanche [H I M	g.-boat		Comte d'Osery	Gulf of Pechelli			
.. 14	Alarme [H I M	str.			do			
.. 14	Gironde [H I M	str.		Thoyon	do			
.. 14	Theodore & Julie	Da. bg	174	Lorenzen	do	Dec 8		Siemssen and Co
.. 14	Faust	Ha. sch	148	Thuren	Ningpo	.. 9	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 14	Fruiter	A. bark	290	Stone	Hongkong	Nov 21	do	Frazar and Co
.. 15	Greyhound	B. ship		Davis	Liverpool	July 8	General	Order
.. 15	Moneka	A. bark	462	McCaslin	Fuchau		Sundries	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 15	Anne Reddin	B. ship	429	Moss	Cootie River		do	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 15	Ellen Masters	B. bark	498	Pearse	Hongkong		do	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 17	Forbin [H I M	str.		Morier	Chefoo			
.. 17	Charlotte Ann	B. bark	435	Good	Hongkong	Nov 17	Sundries	W. R. Adamson & Co
.. 17	Ly-ee-moon	B. str.	363	Hill	do	Dec 13	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 17	Morayshire	B. ship	832	Mathers	Hope Sound	.. 5	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 17	Hesper [H M st.	sto. sh.		Harris	do			
.. 17	Reynard [H M	st.-sl.		Goodenough	do			
.. 17	Oriental	Fr. bk	400	Adlick	Chefoo		Ballast	Order
.. 18	Argo	Rus sh	800	Nordberg	Gibraltar	June 22	Coals	H I M Government
.. 18	Agra	B. ship	714	De St. Crox	Chefoo	Dec 10	Ballast	H I M Government
.. 18	Eliza Mary	B. schr	126	Fine	Kanagawa	.. 8	Sundries	Lindsay and Co
.. 18	Aden	B. str.	507	Bernard	Hongkong*	.. 11	Op., &c.	W. R. Dalziel, P.&O.Agt
.. 19	Onward	A. ship	874	Jenkins	do	Nov 22	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 19	Souvenir	Fr. sh	482		Toulon	July 16		Order
.. 19	Kent	B. bark	396	Chapman	London	.. 13	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 19	Gharra	B. bark	501	Burkill	Cardiff	May 22	Coals	Wm. Hargreaves
.. 19	Gouteur	Fr. sh			Chefoo			
.. 19	Avonvale	B. bark	307	McLaren	Wanchew		Sundries	H. Beng-tee
.. 20	Bald Eagle	A. ship		Nickels	Chefoo			Order
.. 20	Saigon [H I M	str.		de Vautré	do			
.. 20	Rhin [H I M	str.		Alguoir	do			

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flags Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Dec 14	Amelie	Fr. sh.	679	Armanguin			H I M Government
.. 14	Lord Clarendon	B. brig	273	Cameron	Nagasaki	Ballast	Birley, Worthington and Co
.. 14	Cornelia L. Bevan	A. bark	330	Pedersen	do	Sun., &c.	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 16	Senator	N G. bk	280	Slocombe	Hongkong	Re-expts.	Lindsay and Co
.. 16	Yang-tsze	A. str	700	Dearborn	do	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 16	Kestrel (73) [H M	g.-boat		Huxham			
.. 17	Congo	Da. bk	334	Dinsey	Whampoa	Tea & Sun.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	Royal Saxon	B. bark	510	Livingston	Guam	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 17	Oriental	B. bark	500	Macey	Fuchau	Sundries	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 18	Amitie	B. bark	427	Roberts	Amoy	do	Order
.. 18	Ocean Queen	Sia. sh	600	Jensen	Hongkong	do	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 18	Elizabeth	B. schr	146	Williams	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	H. Beng-tee
.. 18	Templeman	A. bark	344	Bird	do	Ballast	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 19	Tinos	A. bark	527	Bennett	Japan	Re-expts.	Lindsay and Co
.. 19	Independence	B. brig	147	Seymour	Ningpo	Sun., &c.	Captain
.. 19	Princess Charlotte	Du. bg	266	Hill	Nagasaki	do	Dimler, Brothers and Co
.. 20	Maryland	A. bark	191	Friend	Tang-chow	Sun., &c.	Frazar and Co
.. 20	Reynard [H M	st.-sl.		Goodenough	Hope Sound		
.. 21	Ly-ee-moon	B. str.	369	Hill	Hongkong	Sun., &c.	Dent and Co

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Centaur	H M st-sloop	6	..	..	Elphinstone D'O D'A Aplin	540
Cooper	H M steamer	..	..	..	Lieut G D Broad	130
Cruiser	H M steamer	..	..	..	J. Bythesea, V.C.	..
Feroze	H M I N pad-st-fri	12	..	..	Tronson	..
Hesper	H M sc-st store-sh	2	..	54	Harris	120
Alarme	H I M steamer	..	..	..	....	..
Avalanche	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Comte d'Osery	..
Calvados	H I M st-transport	..	..	..	Riche	..
Entreprenante	H I M st-frigate	..	..	..	Desvaux	..
Fei-loong (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Baker	..
Forbin	H I M st-sloop	..	..	..	Morier	..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butel	..
Garonne	H I M st-frigate	..	..	..	E Protet {Flag-ship of Rear-Adml Protet}	..
Gironde	H I M st-transport	..	..	..	Capt Thoyon	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Imperatrice Eugenie	H I M steamer	..	..	..	....	..
Jura	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Leps	..
Loire	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Jousland	..
Marne	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Freycinet	..
Meteor (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	MacDonnell	..
Nièvre	H I M steamer	..	..	..	....	..
Rhin	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Alguoir	..
Rhône	H I M st-transport	..	..	..	Picard	..
Saigon	H I M st-aviso	..	..	..	Lieut de Vautré	..
Shanghai (B. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Townsend	..
Vengeance	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Massillon	..
Boyarin	H I R M corvette	11	..	160	Maydell	200

RECEIVING SHIPS—*IN HARBOUR.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	381	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Excelsior, 14th May; James Lemon, 15th June; Sea Park, 21st do.; Japan, 1st Aug.; Bio Bio, 17th do.; Harkaway, 30th do; Geo. Washington, 4th Oct.; and Antagonist 19th do.
Liverpool—Polynesia, 7th May; Queen of the Seas, 9th do.; Sillery, 11th do.; Hesperus, 31st do.; Connecticut, 15th June; Queen of England, 21st do.; Vision, 22d do.; America, 3d July; Aniotar, 18th do.; Geo. West, 10th Aug.; Benares, 23d do.; Potosi, 13th Sept.; Recruit, 6th Oct.; John Norman, 10th do.; and Coromandel, 20th do.
Deal—Coleroon, 21th Sept. *Newcastle*—Louise, 5th Oct.; and Adriatic, 11th do.
Cardiff—Theodore Dill, 21st June; Adalator, 8th Aug.; Juliana, 14th do.; Cornelius, Sept. 5th; Anna Maria, 6th do.; Amelia, 9th do.; Constance, 21st do.; William Darley, 30th do.; and Imperial, 18th Oct.
Plymouth—Bucephalus, 8th June. *Queenstown*—Victor Emanuel, Aug. 31st.
Shields—Rosina, 27th Dec.; and Britannia, 28th July. *Cowes*—Eloise, 24th Oct.
Gibraltar—Energy, Aug. 14th.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flags & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Aden	Dec 18	B. str.	507	Bernard	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent		
Aerolite	Sept 28	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	cld 21st
Agra	Dec 18	B. ship	714	De St. Crox	H I M Government		
Alfred Hermann	Dec 13	old. sch	145	Brummer	Siemssen and Co	Ningpo	22d inst
Anne Reddin	Dec 15	B. ship	429	Moss	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Archimedes	Dec 7	Bre sch	192	Enberg	Captain		
Argo	Dec 18	Rus. sh	800	Nordberg	H I M Government		
Asia	Dec 7	B. bark	400	Tough	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Avalanche	Dec 10	B. ship	692	Stott	James Hooper		
Avonvale	Dec 19	B. bark	307	McLaren	H. Beng-tee		
Bacchante	Dec 11	B. ship	717	Cobb	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
Bald Eagle	Dec 20	A. ship		Nickels	Order		
Benjamin	Dec 6	Fr. sh.	497	Guilhem	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
B.F. van Dambeney	Nov 27	Du. bk	285	Kruymel	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Cambalu	Nov 19	B. ship	499	Frazer	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co	London	27th inst
Celerity	Sept 14	Sia. bk	210	Ingram	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Imdt.
Celestial	Nov 8	B. ship	494	Brait	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	cld 17th
Charlotte Ann	Dec 17	B. bark	435	Good	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Contest	Dec 13	Fr. str.			Order		
Dora	Nov 28	B. ship	874	Rose	Blain, Tate and Co		
Earl of Chester	Nov 30	B. bark	517	Nancollis	Gilman and Co	Swatow	
Egmont	Oct 24	B. ship	668	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Eliza Mary	Dec 18	B. schr	126	Fine	Lindsay and Co		
Ellen Masters	Dec 15	B. bark	498	Pearse	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Estelle et Reine	Dec 2	Fr. sh.	493	de la Chapelle	Meynard, Cousin & Cie		
Faust	Dec 14	Ha. sch	148	Thuren	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	cld 20th
Formosa	Dec 3	B. str.	450	Browne	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong*	23d inst
Fruiter	Dec 14	A. bark	290	Stone	Frazar and Co		
Gharra	Dec 19	B. bark	501	Burkill	Wm. Hargreaves		
Glencoe	Dec 13	B. ship	746	Hutton	H M Government		
Gouteur	Dec 19	Fr. sh			Order		
Greifswald	July 13	Pru. bk	452		Siemssen and Co		
Greyhound	Dec 15	B. ship		Davis	Order		
Henriette Louise	Dec 13	Du. sch	192	Dircks	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Ida D. Rodgers	Dec 10	A. schr	217	Morehouse	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
Ivera	Dec 3	B. bark	385	Hutchison	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	cld 19th
Jumpore	Nov 23	B. ship	459	King	Dent and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Kate Hastings	Dec 13	A. bark	448	Kingman	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Kent	Dec 19	B. bark	396	Chapman	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Lanrick	Dec 8	B. brig	282	Thomson	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Kanagawa	cld 19th
Lebanon	Sept 29	A. ship	696	Hamilton	Olyphant and Co		
Leontine	Sept 27	Sia. bk	290	Schwertzer	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Louisa	Nov 17	B. schr	95	Snowden	Order		
Magna Bona	Dec 13	B. ship	584	Tyson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Magnolia	Sept 28	A. ship	648	Hunt	Russell and Co		
Martha & Emily	Nov 28	B. brig	194	Carter	Frazar and Co	Tang-chow	22d inst
Medina	Dec 3	B. ship	357	McDonald	Dent and Co		
Melbourne	Nov 30	Ha. bk	372	Fessen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Wang-chew	
Moneka	Dec 25 [sic]	A. bark	462	McCaslin	Augustine Heard and Co		
Montpellier	Dec 7	Fr. ship		Job	Order		
Morayshire	Dec 17	B. ship	832	Mathers	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Nabob	Nov 23	Fr. ship	397	Rouaze	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
New York	Dec 10	B. ship	336	Kœnig	A. R. Tilby		
Nimrod		B bark	231				
Ningpo	Nov 15	B. bark	487	Von Hargen	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	22d inst.
Onward	Dec 19	A. ship	874	Jenkins	Dent and Co		
Oriental	Dec 17	Fr. bk	400	Adlick	Order		
Peregrina	Dec 7	N.G.sch	101	Shoemeek	Meynard, Cousin & Cie		
Primoguet	Nov 19	Fr. bk	318	Roux	Dow and Co	Ningpo	Early
Prince Regent	Sept 10	B. bark	582	Ingram	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'pore	Early
Rival	Dec 12	A. bark	430	Rouse	Augustine Heard and Co		
Rosa Drouhet	Aug 12	Fr. sh.	475				
Sarah Scott	Nov 23	B. bark	375	Bell	A. R. Tilby	Hongkong	Imdt.
Sea Forth	Nov 27	Sia. bk	300	Cameron	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Hongkong	
Sir Isaac Newton	Nov 5	B. bark	406	Pirouet	Wm. Hargreaves	Liverpool	Early
Souvenir	Dec 19	Fr. sh	482		Order		
Spiridion	Nov 21	A. ship	1145	Jordan	Frazar and Co		
Sportsman	Dec 8	A. ship	626	Thompson	Olyphant and Co	New York	Early
Spray of the Ocean	Nov 29	B. ship		Slaughter	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co	Fuchau	Early
Star King	Nov 11	A. bark	428	Smith	Olyphant and Co	New York	1st prox
St. Louis	July 1	A. str.	709	Robinet	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
St. Theodosius	Dec 5	Rus str	313	Kohler	Olyphant and Co	Ningpo	25th inst
Ta Yung	July 9	B. str.	124	Filleul	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Tay	
Theodore & Julie	Dec 14	Da. bg	174	Lorenzen	Ullett and Co	Ningpo	Imdt.
Tung Yu	Oct 17	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	
Wavelet	Dec 5	A. bark	299	Hasty	Howard and Co		
Western Continent	Nov 17	A. ship	1272	Callagan	Bull, Purdon and Co	Singapore	cld 20th
White Falcon	Aug 7	A. ship	1372	Drummond	Russell and Co		
Wodan	Nov 17	Da. sh	235	Matthisen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	cld 19th

[79 *Merchant Vessels.*] — * At day-light with the Mails for Europe.

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July,* 1860, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw China	Raw Japan	Thrown	Total bales	Coarse	Waste	Cocoons
July 1	Pekin, str.,	759	Hongkong	1,319	......	......	1,319	......	......	......
.. 17	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	2,309	29	......	2,338	......	......	......
.. 18	Jubilee,	764	London	32	......	5	37	17	23	357
Aug 2	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,864	168	8	2,040	......	......	1
.. 18	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	2,295	204	3	2,502	......	......	......
.. 24	Challenger,	698	London	3,710	14	7	3,731	......	4	......
Sept 5	Emeu, str.,	907	Hongkong	3,791	746	21	4,558	......	......	......
.. 9	Ballarat,	712	London	2,820	368	......	3,188	......	......	19
.. 10	Hellespont, str.,	330	Hongkong	40	......	......	40	......	......	......
.. 12	Lucknow,	402	London	1,429	215	34	1,678	5	......	16
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	Hongkong	69	......	......	69	......	......	......
.. 21	Cadiz, str.,	481	do.	2,022	386	2	2,410	......	......	......
Oct 5	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,050	399	19	2,468	......	......	......
.. 5	Assyrian,	555	London	1,909	407	......	2,316	5	......	......
.. 9	Livingston,	535	do.	1,085	596	......	1,681	......	6	67
.. 18	Formosa, str.,	450	Hongkong	2,617	357	10	2,984	......	......	4
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	do.	1,085	42	17	1,144	......	......	4
.. 26	Wynaud,	521	London	1,442	......	......	1,442	25	......	68
.. 26	Kate Carnie,	549	do.	1,521	......	......	1,521	......	......	......
.. 29	Hellespont, str.,	330	Hongkong	26	......	7	31	......	......	......
.. 31	Palmerston,	397	London	782	2	......	784	......	......	......
Nov 4	Imperatriz, str.,	1311	do.	1,038	259	18	1,315	......	......	......
.. 7	Ocean Mail,	650	do.	2,801	40	......	2,841	......	......	......
.. 8	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,931	278	6	2,215	......	......	......
.. 16	Fama Filipina	800	Amoy & Manilla	3	......	......	......	......	......	......
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	450	Hongkong	1,807	394	10	2,211	......	......	......
.. 27	Solent,	732	London	2,304	182	5	2,491	82	......	......
Dec 7	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,416	128	27	2,571	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st July, 1860, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw Silk peculs	Other Silk bales	Silk Piece Goods pieces
Oct 16	Phantom,	1174	New York,	427:70	......	......
Dec 2	Swordfish,	1035	New York,	274:66	103	......
.. 10	Pursuit,	603	New York,	75:95	65	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)*—*from* 1st *July,* 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts Including Japan Tea	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
July 18	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	314,281	110,356	59,107	......	6,907	490,651	34,807	7,088	......	......	2,375	44,701	130,315	219,286	709,937
Augt 24	*Challenger,*	698	London,	20,956	......	31,639	3,024	......	55,619	114,020	8,472	......	11,669	22,060	145,359	......	301,580	357,139
Sept 9	*Ballarat,*	712	London,	277,696	101,565	16,487	......	8,933	404,081	20,415	2,393	......	2,028	1,200	48,169	......	75,205	479,886
... 12	*Lucknow,*	402	London,	78,640	46,749	......	......	......	125,389	37,752	9,177	......	4,149	3,793	12,600	400	67,871	193,260
Oct. 5	*Assyrian,*	556	London,	167,643	......	18,241	......	......	185,884	35,701	5,803	......	2,434	228	177,000	......	221,166	407,050
... 9	*Livingston,*	535	London,	278,948	......	7,285	4,720	......	290,953	102,356	19,761	966	5,454	6,737	57,707	......	192,981	483,934
... 21	*Koh-i-noor,*	303	Liverpool,	......	......	......	......	......	59,767	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	59,767
... 26	*Wynaud,*	521	London,	236,399	18,701	504	9,105	......	265,009	79,337	6,449	......	13,907	8,583	16,183	......	124,459	389,468
... 26	*Kate Carnie,*	549	London,	268,899	......	10,545	4,333	......	283,777	73,989	7,393	708	2,588	7,741	106,441	......	198,860	482,637
... 31	*Palmerston,*	397	London,	356,141	......	......	......	......	356,141	39,787	2,671	......	977	3,512	5,209	......	52,156	408,297
Nov. 4	*Imperatriz,* str.,	1311	London,	......	......	36,401	......	......	36,401	59,624	6,224	......	13,464	3,412	13,069	8,880	104,673	141,074
... 7	*Ocean Mail,*	630	London,	174,621	36,575	19,333	37,163	......	267,692	37,976	2,911	......	2,479	5,068	48,519	......	96,953	364,645
... 27	*Solent,*	732	London,	366,765	......	......	24,728	......	391,493	76,511	3,457	968	2,561	27,412	88,307	5,867	205,086	596,579
... 17	*Congo,*	334	Glasgow,	214,704	......	......	......	......	214,704	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	214,704

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1st *July,* 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
Oct. 16	*Phantom,*	1174	New York,	......	......	17,932	......	337	18,269	511,861	14,811	499	10,935	240,025	194,125	......	972,556	990,825
Dec. 2	*Swordfish,*	1035	New York,	71,968	......	3,129	135	......	75,232	383,752	23,539	2,000	31,823	137,356	126,755	13,745	718,970	794,202
... 10	*Florence,*	1045	New York *via* Fuchau,	......	......	170,855	......	......	170,855	......	1,743	521	476	......	508	......	3,248	174,103
Dec. 11	*Pursuit,*	603	New York,	23,585	......	......	......	......	23,585	271,857	64,209	12,711	41,175	43,112	70,624	......	503,688	527,273

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No. 8. NOTIFICATION.

By direction of Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., in Japan, the following RULES OF PRACTICE in Judicial Cases brought before H. M.'s Consuls in Japan, and REGULATIONS OF FEES for the same, are now re-published in conformity with the provisions of Articles IV. and XXXV. of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 23rd day of January, 1860, under 6 and 7 Vict., Cap. 94,—which revoked and cancelled the former Order in Council of the 3rd March, 1859—under which they were formerly notified.

By Order,

ABEL A. J. GOWER.

HER MAJESTY'S LEGATION,
YEDO, 15th November, 1860.

(Copy).

RULE *to be observed in Judicial proceedings before Her Majesty's Consuls in Japan, in cases relating to parts of Treaties and Treaty Regulations, hereinafter mentioned, and which Rule is made in conformity with Article IV. of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 23rd of January,* 1860.

That the parts of Treaties and Regulations hereunto annexed,* shall be strictly observed by Her Majesty's Subjects in Japan; and that it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Consuls within their respective districts, to punish any infringement of any such part of Treaties or Treaty Regulations, the breach of which is not punishable by any penalty therein mentioned, by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding three months.

EXTRACTS *from the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Commerce between Her Majesty and the Taicoon of Japan, of the 26th August of* 1859.

ART. III.—The ports and towns of Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki shall be opened to British subjects on the First of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. In addition to which, the following ports and towns shall be opened to them at the dates hereinafter specified:—

Nee-e-gata, or, if Nee-e-gata be found to be unsuitable as a harbour, another convenient port on the west coast of Nipon, on the First day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Hiogo, on the First day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

In all the foregoing ports and towns British subjects may permanently reside. They shall have the right to lease ground, and purchase the buildings thereon, and may erect dwelling and warehouses; but no fortification, or place of military strength, shall be erected under pretence of building dwelling or warehouses; and to see that this Article is observed, the Japanese authorities shall have the right to inspect, from time to time, any buildings which are being erected, altered, or repaired.

The place which British subjects shall occupy for their buildings, and the harbour regulations, shall be arranged by the British Consul and the Japanese authorities of each place, and, if they cannot agree, the matter shall be referred to and settled by the British Diplomatic Agent and the Japanese Government. No wall, fence, or gate shall be erected by the Japanese around the place where British subjects reside, or anything done which may prevent a free egress or ingress to the same.

British subjects shall be free to go where they please, within the following limits, at the opened ports of Japan.

At Kanagawa to the River Logo (which empties into the Bay of Yedo, between Kawasaki and Sinagawa), and ten *ri* in any other direction.

At Hakodadi ten *ri* in any direction.

At Hiogo ten *ri* in any direction, that of Kioto excepted, which city shall not be approached nearer than ten *ri*. The crews of vessels resorting to Hiogo shall not cross the River Enagawa, which empties into the bay between Hiogo and Osaca.

The distance shall be measured by land from the goyoso, or town hall, of each of the foregoing ports, the *ri* being equal to four thousand two hundred and seventy-five yards English measure.

At Nagasaki, British subjects may go into any part of the Imperial domain in its vicinity.

The boundaries of Nee-e-gata, or the place that may be substituted for it, shall be settled by the British Diplomatic Agent and the Government of Japan.

From the First day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, British subjects shall be allowed to reside in the city of Yedo, and from the First day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the city of Osaca, for the purposes of trade only. In each of these two cities a suitable place, within which they may hire houses, and the distance they may go, shall be arranged by the British Diplomatic Agent and the Government of Japan.

ART. V.—Japanese subjects, who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects, shall be arrested and punished by the Japanese authorities according to the laws of Japan.

British subjects who may commit any crime against Japanese subjects, or the subjects or citizens of any other country, shall be tried and punished by the Consul, or other public functionary authorized thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain.

Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

ART. VI.—A British subject having reason to complain of a Japanese must proceed to the Consulate and state his grievance.

The Consul will inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Japanese have reason to complain of a British subject, the Consul shall no less listen to his complaint and endeavour to settle it in a friendly manner. If disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of the Japanese authorities, that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably.

ART. XIV.—At each of the ports open to trade, British subjects shall be at full liberty to import from their own or any other ports, and sell there, and purchase therein, and export to their own or any other ports, all manner of merchandize, not contraband, paying the duties thereon, as laid down in the Tariff annexed to the present Treaty, and no other charges whatsoever.

With the exception of munitions of war, which shall only be sold to the Japanese Government and foreigners, they may freely buy from Japanese and sell to them, any articles that either may have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese officers in such purchase or sale, or in making or receiving payment for the same; and all classes of Japanese may purchase, sell, keep, or use any articles sold to them by British subjects.

ART. XVII.—British merchants who may have imported merchandize into any open port in Japan, and paid duty thereon, shall be entitled, on obtaining from the Japanese Custom-house authorities a certificate stating that such payment has been made, to re-export the same, and land it in any other of the open ports without the payment of any additional duty whatever.

ART. XVIII.—The Japanese authorities at each port will adopt the means that they may judge most proper for the prevention of fraud or smuggling.

ART. XX.—The Articles for the regulation of trade which are appended to this Treaty, shall be considered as forming part of the same, and shall be equally binding on both the Contracting Parties to this Treaty, and on their subjects.

The Diplomatic Agent of Great Britain in Japan, in conjunction with such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the Japanese Government, shall have power to make such rules as may be required to carry into full and complete effect the provisions of this Treaty, and the provisions of the Articles regulating trade appended thereto.

True Copies and Extracts:

ABEL A. J. GOWER.

* The parts of Treaty and Treaty Regulations referred to, are Articles III, V, VI, XIV, XVII, XVIII and XX of the Treaty; and Articles 1 to 7 inclusive of the General Regulations of Trade.

(Copy).

RULES *of Practice to be observed in Judicial Proceedings before Her Majesty's Consul in Japan, made in conformity with the Provisions of Article XXXV. of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 23rd January,* 1860.

Forms.

I. The Forms of writs used shall be those in Schedule *A*, annexed to these Rules.

Fees.

II. The Fees taken shall be those in Schedule *B*, annexed to these Rules.

Table of Fees and notice of Hours of Business to be exhibited.

III. The Consul shall exhibit in his Office, in a conspicuous place, the Schedule of Fees, and a Notice of the Hours during which business is transacted.

Decisions to conform to English Law.

IV. As far as may be practicable, the Consul shall conform his decisions to the principles of English Law, distinguished from its practice.

Issue of Writs to be recorded.

V. At each Consular Office, shall be kept a Book, in the Form No. 1, of the Schedule *A* annexed to these Rules, to be called the Writ Book, which shall contain an Abstract of all Writs issued by the Consul; and the issue of the Summons (Forms Nos. 2 & 2*a*) or Warrant (Form No. 3) and entry of such Abstract, consequent upon the *viva voce* statement of the Plaintiff, may be the commencement of the cause; or should the Defendant appear otherwise than by Summons or Warrant, this appearance may be the commencement of the cause: but the Consul may in his discretion refuse to issue a Summons or Warrant, until the Plaintiff has subscribed a written complaint (Form No. 4); and, in a Civil Suit, until the Plaintiff has lodged a Memorandum of Particulars containing full details of his claim.

Service of Writs.

VI. Every Writ must, if practicle, be served personally on the Party named in it; if this be impracticable, it may be left at his last usual Place of Abode, or of business, or be affixed to a conspicuous part of such Place.

Mode of returning Writs.

VII. The Person entrusted with the service of a Summons or other Writ shall make a Return in writing (Form No. 2 at foot) of the mode in which he has served, or attempted to serve it, which Return shall *primâ facie*, be proof of the facts it purports to contain.

Compulsory Process on Defendants and Witnesses.

VIII. If it appear to the Consul that any Defendant or Witness has been duly summoned (Form No. 5) and neglects to appear, or wilfully avoids service of the Writ, or, if, previous to the issue of a Summons, the Consul be satisfied that it is probable such Defendant or Witness will not attend without compulsion, he may issue a Warrant (Form No. 3) to bring such Defendant or Witness before him, or in the absence of the Defendant, after due service of Summons, may proceed to hear the case *ex parte*.

Defendants in certain cases to find Bail.

IX. If it shall be made apparent, on credible testimony, that any Defendant against whom a complaint has been lodged is about to withdraw himself from the reach of the Consul's Writ, the Consul may require such Person (Form No. 3) to become bound with or without Sureties (Form No. 6) for his appearance at such times and places as may be necessary for the due hearing of the cause, or to become bound in like manner for his submission to any Judgment that may be given in regard to the Plaint in question.

Person arrested to be brought immediately before the Consul.

X. When any Person has been arrested to answer any Plaint, he shall be brought before the Consul at once, or as soon as the Consular Office is open for the transaction of business; and if the attendance of the Plaintiff or Witnesses be not then procurable, he shall be remanded to a day certain (Form No. 7), or Bailed (Form No. 6) for their attendance: his appearance having been duly noted in the Minutes (Form No. 8) of the Cause.

Remand for Re-examination.

XI. Commitment of a Defendant to Prison for re-examination in a Criminal Cause may be made for not exceeding Three Days without a written Warrant: Commitment in Execution (Form No. 9) or for a period exceeding Three Days (Form No. 7) must be by written Warrant to the Jailor.

Adjournment of Hearing.

XII. The Consul may Adjourn the hearing by verbal order from day to day, as may appear to him necessary.

Mode of conducting the Hearing.

XIII. When a cause is called on to be heard, the Plaint shall be read to the Defendant, who shall then be asked whether he admits or denies its truth in the whole, or in part, and on his denial, the parties shall make such explanation as may be necessary to facilitate the subsequent examination, and make clear the issues of the cause. The Plaintiff's Witnesses shall then be examined separately, and cross-examined by the Defendant, and re-examined by the Plaintiff, as to any new or doubtful matter that has been elicited by the cross-examination, but not otherwise, and the Plaintiff may make a final reply; but if the whole burthen of proof lie on the Defendant, the Defendant's Witnesses shall be first examined, and the Defendant may finally reply.

Testimony receivable in certain cases, without Oath.

XIV. When there shall exist no facility for swearing a Witness or Defendant to speak the truth (Form No. 10), or it is not the custom of his country to give Evidence upon Oath, the testimony of such Person shall be receivable without oath. The Defendant in a Criminal Cause shall not be sworn.

Accounts may be referred for examination.

XV. The Consul may refer the examination of Accounts to an Accountant to report thereon; and may employ the report as evidence in the cause.

Consul for the time being to continue Causes.

XVI. The Consul for the time being may sign and issue any Writ, and do any act necessary to the progress or completion of a cause, or to the execution of a Judgement, notwithstanding that the cause was commenced, or heard, wholly, or in part, before a preceding Consul.

Judgment to be given upon the real merits of the case alone.

XVII. The Consul shall give Judgment upon the substantial merits and facts of the cause before him; and for good cause, and after due notice to the parties, may amend his Judgment, or grant a new Trial.

Costs of Amends.

XVIII. The Consul may award Costs to either Party. He may also award to an informer, as such, not exceeding one-half, and to any Person who has suffered injury arising out of the cause under adjudication, any portion of the pecuniary penalty imposed on an offender.

Mode of recording Proceedings.

XIX. At each Consular Office there shall be kept a Book in the Form No. 11 of Schedule *A* annexed to these Rules, to be called the Record Book, in which shall be entered an abstract of all the Proceedings in each cause brought before the Consul; and a Copy of such portion of the Record Book as refers to any particular proceeding, shall be sent, duly signed and sealed by the Consul, with every case transmitted by him to the Consul-General, or Supreme Court, and shall be considered as a part of the Proceedings before the Consul.

Minutes to be taken of every Cause.

XX. The Consul shall take such Minutes (Form No. 8) of the Proceedings in each Cause as may be necessary for the due adjudication and Record thereof, and shall sign such Minutes with his name; and these Minutes, together with the returned Writs and such other documents connected with the cause as it may be expedient to retain, shall be collectively docketed and numbered to correspond with the entry of the cause in the Record Book, so as to form a sufficient record in case of Appeal or *Certiorari*.

Defendant in a Criminal Cause may be detained till return made to Warrant of Distress.

XXI: If a Defendant in a Criminal Cause be adjudged to pay a pecuniary penalty and do not pay it at the time appointed, and fail to point out sufficient Goods whereon to distrain, he may be detained in Custody until return is made to a Warrant of Distress (Form No. 12), and if the return be insufficient he may then be committed to Prison (Form No. 9) for such term as the Consul, within the limits of his authority, may adjudge.

No one to be twice imprisoned for the same Claim.

XXII. No Person shall be twice imprisoned for the same pecuniary claim, but imprisonment shall not operate as an extinction of the claim; and Writs of Distress (Form No. 12) may issue successively, until every part of a Judgment has been satisfied.

Recognizance how estreated.

XXIII. When a Recognizance (Form No. 6) has become forfeited by a breach of its conditions, and the Penal Sum has not been paid, the Consul may levy upon the Property of the Defaulter (Form No. 13) the whole or a part of that Sum, but, if he have no reason to believe that the Defaulter will abscond, he shall first Summon the recognisor (Form No. 14) to appear and shew cause against the levy.

Prison Regulations.

XXIV. Every Defendant imprisoned by a Consul shall, if there be sufficient accommodation, be confined in a separate Cell or Room, and, if sentenced to Hard Labour shall be compelled to Labour either within or without his Cell, and either alone or in concert with other Prisoners, in such manner as the Consul may appoint by general orders to the Jailor; and a scale of the Daily Rations allowed to each Prisoner shall be settled by the Consul and exhibited in a conspicuous part of the Prison.

(Copy)

SCHEDULE B.

TABLE OF FEES IN CIVIL CAUSES

Entering Plaint,	$1.00
Summons for Defendant,	1.00
Summons for Witness,	1.00
Warrant of Distress,	1.00
Warrant of Arrest,	2.00
Recognizance,	2.00
On entry of Plaint there shall also be taken a Deposit Fee of one per cent on the Sum claimed, one-half of which Fee shall be returned if the claims be compromised before the time of hearing.	
Affixing Consul Seal or Signature to unofficial Documents,	1.00
Administering Judicial Oath,	0.50
Administering any Oath allowed by Law in a case extra-judicial,	1.00
Copies of any Document per folio of words,	0.50
Should a Plaintiff be manifestly too poor to pay the Fees, they may be remitted; but may be recovered from the Defendant as in other cases.	

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